

WET WITH NATURE'S TEARS.

Crowds Gather to Do Honor to
the Arctic's Dead.

Beautiful Floral Tributes and Touching
Services at the Churches.

Scenes Along the Line of March and
Among the Mourners.

[illegible]

Tomorrow the bodies, with the exception of Jerome Collins, will be borne to Woodlawn cemetery.

NEW YORK, February 23.—Notwithstanding the cold, cutting rain, which fell in blinding sheets on the pier at the foot of East Twenty-third street was crowded by well-dressed people who stood patiently in the storm against a light breeze. The people were provided with umbrellas and water-proof, awaiting the arrival of the tug Catalpa, having on board the remains of the Arctic heroes. At 10 o'clock the tug swung into the pier and landed the Maud's gun and band of men, the men who were to take part in the procession formed on both sides of the streets. The arrangements completed, the work of distributing the caskets began. They were brought forth from the tug by a carriage containing Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., who was to officiate at the services. The hearse followed, and soon came the Jeanette. The Jeanette expedition, the officers of the Jeannette

The line of march was through Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue, thence to East Forty-second street and to the Church of the Holy Trinity at Forty-second street and Madison avenue, where a dense crowd was struggling for admission. After much difficulty the funeral pro-

cession proceeded into the church in the following order: the pastor, Rev. W. M. Goss, the organist, the choir, the congregation, and the society. They sang "I know that my Redeemer liveth; the Lord is with me and the Lord taketh away." The survivors of the ship, Jeanneke and her next, led by Commander Upham, followed. They carried the bodies of the dead, which were placed in the seven sealed caskets each of which were borne by eight marines. The space fronting the altar resided seven heavily laden caskets. The first casket carried the remains of the young commander. On it lay his sword, a uniform denoting his rank, and a large black hat. The second casket carried the remains of the whole. The other caskets were covered only by blue flags dotted with white stars. A few minutes later the floral tributes were brought in and strewn upon the flags and caskets in rich and dazzling profusion. By this time the church was filled.

mother, who had come over from Brooklyn with the remains, occupied seats facing Jack and Jack's wife. The sisters and their wives and the Misses Bradford, daughters of the Arctic artist. All were dressed in the deepest mourning and sat throughout the service with their heads bowed and their hands, to the left of the sad group sat Messrs. Meyville, Niermeyer and Noros in full uniform, their grief betokened by the erape which fluted

The choir sang the hymn "Domine Refugium," after which Pastor Watkins read the fifteenth chapter of the Book of Isaiah, and then he said away before the choir burst into the hymn,

My God, my Father, while I stray,
Far from my home on life's rough way,
O, teach me how to turn my heart to say—
On God alone my trust I lay—
 That will be done.

ing with a prayer, after which the choir sang the anthem, "Hear'd a voice from He ven." Then the vast audience slowly filed out and the funeral rites were ended. The remains were then conveyed to Woodlawn cemetery, where they were buried.

MOTHER AND SON.

Services at the Fifth Avenue Cathedral Over the Remains of the Meteorologist.

NEW YORK, February 23.—Notwithstanding the storm, over 2500 people presented themselves at the entrance to the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Fifth avenue this morning to pay the last tribute of respect to the

memory of Jerome J. Collins, the meteorologist of the Jeannette expedition. At 10 o'clock the Sixty-ninth Regiment arrived, having in charge the remains of Mr. Collins, which had been guarded during the night at the armory. As the remains were being lowered into the front of the building and the casket was carried into the cathedral, Gimore's band, which was stationed in the northern transept of the cathedral, played "Nearer My God to Thee." The remains were borne up the aisle by six soldiers, and placed just below the chancel rail. The casket was covered with the American and Irish flags. Just behind Mr. Collins' casket, resting on a table, was a large box, which was found in another coffin containing the remains of his mother, Mrs. Collins, who died six months

remains were kept in a vault until yesterday, when they were brought to the Cathedral. After the solemn requiem mass was finished, Father McKenna preached the sermon. After the ceremonies at the Cathedral the procession moved down Fifth avenue to Fourteenth street, to Broadway, to Canal street, and thence to the Imman life pier, where the steamship City of Chicago took the remains of mother and son to Ireland. They will be finally interred in the family vault in Cork.

sheep and many head of cattle which agents of the State Humane Society have found in a miserable condition from want of food. He was in Hartford, Thursday, when the agents visited his farm, but is to be waited upon soon. The stock was fed and cared for in his absence.

RUPTURE

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THE WEEKLY GLOBE is sent everywhere in the United States and Canada, one year, free of postage, for only \$1.00; six copies for only \$5.00. All subscriptions should be sent by postal order registered letter, or draft on New York or Boston, though, if more convenient for the sender, postage stamps will be accepted. When stamps are sent they should be of the denomination of one, two or three cents.

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TO OUR READERS.
When you answer any of the advertisements in this paper, please do us the favor to mention that you saw the same in THE BOSTON WEEKLY GLOBE.

Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1884

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LAST YEAR'S CLUB RAISERS.

Will every agent who sent a club last year kindly see each member and secure his subscription and renew the club for this year? Ask all your friends and neighbors to subscribe, and increase the club by the addition of many new names. It is easy to secure subscribers to THE WEEKLY GLOBE, because it shows for itself that it is the best dollar weekly in the United States.

MONEY IN FARMING.

HOW TO GROW CROPS PROFITABLY.

This week the first of a series of papers of the greatest importance to farmers begins on the second page of this paper. Each of the great crops—wheat, cotton, corn, the grasses, potatoes, rye, barley, buckwheat, etc., will be fully considered in respect of soil and fertilizers. Such information and directions will be given as will enable any intelligent farmer to increase the yield of his crops and make his farm more remunerative.

No farmer can afford to miss reading these articles. Any one of them will be worth much more than the yearly price of THE GLOBE. Subscribe at once, and read every one of the series. Form a club in your town.

HOW TO RAISE WHEAT.

On the 2d page will be found the first paper on the general subject of "How to Grow Crops Profitably." It is an exhaustive article on tobacco. The subject is intelligently and clearly treated, and its information is of practical value to every farmer. Next week, in a similar exhaustive and practical way, the successful cultivation of wheat will be discussed.

CONVENTION, JULY 8.

As will be read elsewhere, the Democratic National Convention will be held in Chicago, July 8. Thus it appears that the Presidential campaign is very close at hand.

Now is the time for Democrats to prepare to make certain their success.

Begin your political work early. THE WEEKLY GLOBE will teach the true Democratic doctrines, and contain all the political news, and is the best authority to help you to make correct voters. Send for sample copies and form clubs. Read the first column.

ROSCOE CONKLING thinks the Democrats will elect the next president, and is certain that they did elect their candidate in 1876. He is right on both points.

General GORDON thinks slaveholding is right, and says he would consider emancipation without recompense to owners as robbery. And this is the man whom we are requested to admire as a hero and champion of the oppressed.

The unique celebration of Washington's birthday by the Milford High School, by exhibiting the handwork of the pupils from crocheting to shoe-making, raises the question if the newly-discovered mission of high schools is to give the instruction of the kitchen and the shoe-shop.

"We want to get rid of the revenue," was an aside remark made by Mr. MORRISON in the House Monday. It contained enough good sound sense to fill several volumes of the Congressional Record. Whenever Congress concludes to get rid of at least a goodly part of the revenue it will be a time for thankfulness.

More investigations of insane asylums and revelations of atrocious treatment, this time in Kentucky. If half the revelations that have been made in different States during the last few months are true there is ample need that the society which looks after the interests of the insane should redouble its exertions.

Some genius in Illinois has started a reform in the method of eating bread and butter, having discovered that you taste the butter twice as much if you bite the slice with the buttered side down. Like all great discoveries, the strangest thing about this is that nobody ever thought of it before. The persistent tendency of buttered bread to fall butter-side down has even passed into a proverb, and yet the hint has been ignored by generations of men. Nature has talked plainly enough, but it required an Illinois man to understand her.

Governor HOADLY struck at the heart of the tariff difficulty when he said in his letter to Speaker CARLISLE: "The farmers and planters of our country pay an increased price caused by tariff taxation on their utensils, their clothing, indeed on everything they consume or use, while the product of their labor is measured by Liverpool standards." It is the inequality of the burdens of protection that form its most evil effect. To top of the tariff from this thing, that thing, or the other thing is likely to make the effects worse and the difficulty more puzzling than before, rather than to advance the problem nearer to its solution.

General JOSEPH MCCOOK has seen some service in Indian campaigns, and has seen enough of the noble red man's ways to be able to size him up pretty accurately. When asked what he thinks about the Indians he said: "Well, I have noticed that every one who has lived among them expresses just one theory about the Indian question, and that theory is very much in favor of feeding them exclusively on Paris green. It is well enough to sit down here in the East and theorize about their wrongs and their benighted condition. But any crowd that habitually butchers its enemies and puts up dead women ought to be handled

with something a little harder than a seamless kid glove. If they are in such a state of darkness as folks say, I would suggest letting daylight into 'em."

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS AND THE LEGISLATURE.

Is it not about time for the woman suffragists to stop and ask themselves if their annual efforts before the Legislature are not misapplied energy? In placing so much value upon their labors in the State House, do they not mistake the nature of the result which they wish to gain? If they were to let the Legislature go for a few years and, instead of concentrating so much of their energy and ability upon the members of the Great and General Court, diffuse these through the Commonwealth, would they not sooner reach the desired end, and also find it more generally acceptable?

They have fought a long, brave fight, and their earnestness and zeal, the depth and sincerity of their convictions, and their labor and devotion should have met a larger reward than they have so far received. It is about time for them to ask themselves if the reason does not lie as much in mistaken methods as in the difficulty of convincing people that they are right.

It is always a mistake to attempt to make a radical change through the law before a majority of the people who are to be affected by it desire the change. Not only is it a mistake, but, according to the principles on which this government is founded, it is a violation of the people's rights. What the woman suffragists should have done was to turn their attention to the community, and labor with the people of the State until they were sure that a majority thereof believed in woman suffrage, and were ready to accept it. This besetting of the Legislature year after year gains them few friends, and works much to their disadvantage. Were they at this present time to get the law which they wish, it is doubtful if a sufficient number of the women of the State are ready for it to make the trial a success. In such a case, the result would be worse for the principles they teach than prolonged defeat.

And, after all, the thing they most want is not the law, but the condition of society which warrants and wants the law. In bringing that about, yearly arguing before the Legislature has but little influence. They would find the road to success shorter and easier were they to turn their attention with increased vigor to the people at large, dig at the roots for a time, and let the question in the Legislature take care of itself.

MR. CONKLING'S CONFESSIONS.

It is some time since MR. ROSCOE CONKLING has had anything to say about politics, but now that he has broken silence the pliancy of his remarks amply compensates for their infrequency. MR. CONKLING seems to take grim satisfaction in contemplating the disasters which have overtaken the Republican party since he retired from leadership, and it is quite clear that the further humiliation of the party which failed to appreciate him will not cause him much sorrow. But it is in retrospect that MR. CONKLING is most interesting and picturesque. Without doubt he knew the inside and secret workings of the Chicago convention, and when he says the nomination had all been arranged weeks before, and was brought about through "false pretences, miserable hypocrisy and detestable political corruption," we are bound to believe him. No doubt, if he had occasion to speak plainly concerning subsequent events, he would say that the policy of false pretences was continued in force after the election, and his veracity would still be unquestioned. It is to be deplored, however, that MR. CONKLING did not rise above mere party considerations and tell these things before his enemies had plausible grounds for attributing his excessive candor to disappointed ambition.

There is another episode in the history of the Republican party of which MR. CONKLING speaks with knowledge not wholly guiltless. He declares that the seating of RUTHERFORD B. HAYES was "the most palatable fraud ever perpetrated"; that it was "worse than a blunder; it was a crime." Yet, when this crime was being committed, Senator CONKLING did not denounce it. He knew that MR. HAYES had no right to the presidency, and that the members of his party were engaged in a conspiracy to perpetrate a palpable fraud upon the people of this country. He well knew that a denunciation of the crime from his lips would confound the criminals, and prevent the fraud from being perpetrated. But he held his peace. Is he prepared now to tell what considerations, moral, personal or political, sealed his lips and made him the accomplice of the criminals? His confession is incomplete. We fear he has repeated for the others only and not for his own share in the crime. He says he is still a Republican, and expects to remain one. How can he reconcile with the lofty standard of personal and political honor, which he is said to follow, his remaining in a party whose history is one of "false pretences, miserable hypocrisy, detestable political corruption, palpable fraud and crime"? But, perhaps, after he shall have completed his confession, MR. CONKLING will make atonement.

MR. MACVEAGH'S IDEAL PRESIDENT.
MR. WAYNE MACVEAGH's article in the current Century is a wonderful compound. He describes the present political situation in the most hopelessly style, but he rebounds from this with as much hopefulness as if he had never heard of rings and bosses and machines, and gives a view of a presidential campaign and a president that would do honor to the millennium. All which he seems to think quite possible, even probable, as an immediate result.

But what MR. MACVEAGH thinks about possibilities in the line of presidents is not of nearly as much importance as what he thinks about the present situation. For as long as present conditions continue—and there is no prospect of immediate change—it is not probable that the presidential campaign will be carried on in such an ideal manner as he outlines.

He traces machine domination in politics to ring control of municipal affairs, and thinks that the worst evils of partisanship have their source in partisan management of the affairs of large cities. He thus explains the fact that the affairs of government have been allowed to pass into the hands of professional politicians.

The average American citizen is at present without a serious political grievance or a serious political sentiment of any kind, and he believes that his rights will be equally respected, and the interests of the country equally protected, whether one political party or the other controls the government. . . . And he does not feel called upon to concern himself about politics at all, except possibly to the extent of voting the ticket of his party.

But notwithstanding all this, he seems to think that independence among voters has increased to such an extent that both parties will feel themselves compelled to nominate strong, able, acceptable men, and he lays out a plan of work that, if

followed, would purify and transform the whole governmental machinery.

But MR. MACVEAGH is so hopeful as to be inconsistent. He seems to think that some such result is not improbable, and yet does not see much hope for "a brighter day to dawn for our public life and our public men," until the reform has begun with municipal affairs and spread upward from them. And for the probability of this he does not express the slightest hope.

We fear that MR. MACVEAGH will not see his ideal president, so free from party fealty and party necessity, moved so entirely by noble intentions and possessed of such ability until he is able to remove a large part of nominating, campaigning and election machinery and bring the whole process into nearer actual relation with the people than is now the case.

STRIKING BACK.

The live stock dealers of Illinois, being alarmed at the prospect of total exclusion of American live stock from European markets, have concluded that it is time to contradict the exaggerated reports of the diseased condition of our cattle and state the facts for the information and guidance of the government in dealing with the subject. At a recent meeting they adopted resolutions setting forth the fact that there has never been a case of contagious lung disease west of the Alleghenies, and declaring "that it is not from our cattle, but from these large importations of cattle from Europe, this country should look for danger of infecting the vast herds of the West, and that the danger therefore is imminent, and that the quarantine against foreign animal diseases is ineffectual by reason of too short a period of quarantine and loose manner of enforcing the same, and that when live cattle are allowed to come in the period of quarantine should be extended to not less than 180 days, counting from the day of debarkation, and in this case there should be such provision made as will ensure the total isolation of each and every importation during the time of such quarantine."

TEN CENTS A DAY.
Much is heard in these days about the "pauper labor" of Europe and the superior condition of the American laborer. We are told that in England the laborer is ground down to the lowest possible point, and that the children are forced to work in factories for shamefully low wages. But what can we say about the manufacturers of Connecticut who reduce the pay of boys and girls to ten cents a day? In Connecticut the people are so good that it shocks them to see a person driving for pleasure on Sunday. They are so good that they roll their eyes skyward, and leave up pious groans from their very boots at the bare idea of making Sunday anything but a day of dismal discomfort. And they'll have peace on earth and good will toward men if they have to build forty new jails to hold those who disagree with them. Another way they have of promoting happiness and serving the Lord is reducing wages to ten cents a day.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democrats who favored the plan of holding the national convention late in the summer, and making a short, sharp campaign, will be disappointed by the decision of the committee to follow the old custom. The convention will be held in Chicago five weeks after the assembling of the Republican Convention, and the campaign will last about four months, giving ample time for the discussion of issues and comparison of candidates.

So far as getting the merits of the questions of policy at issue before the people is concerned, two months would suffice for the campaign, but the committee probably took into consideration the great amount of work involved in arranging details and making a canvass of the country, and concluded that the whole of the summer would not be too long for the thorough doing of this work.

The selection of Chicago as the place for the meeting does not seem to be a wise move, for the reason that when the "Chicago Convention" or "Chicago platform" shall be spoken of, nobody will know whether Republican or Democratic conventions is referred to without more particular specification. Of course this can be nothing more serious than an annoyance, but it could have been avoided. The only discernible advantage is the geographical position of Chicago, and if that is regarded as important by the committee, all right. Of course we should have been pleased had Boston been selected, and no doubt the delegates would have been satisfied, but Boston Democrats will not feel aggrieved over the action of the committee.

WESTERN CALAMITIES.
The inhabitants through the Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri region seem dedicated to destruction. What the floods have spared the winds have taken. Dreadful as is the destruction of life and property through the floods that by the storm has been even more horrible. The steady rise of the rivers gave opportunity for preparation, but the storms of wind and rain carried everything before them.

Moreover, the people in the Ohio valley should by this time be able to make preparations for the annual floods before they begin. For years the rise in the river, never less than forty feet, has made its annual appearance, and during the last five years the extent of variation in the time at which the flood reached its highest point has been but five days. With such regularity as this in the coming of their annual misfortune, the people of Cincinnati and other places on the banks of the Ohio should by this time be able to lessen the inevitable horror of their annual visitation by some preparation for it. But the gale of Tuesday morning swept down upon the devoted region without warning, and it is impossible to calculate the destruction of life and property it has left in its tracks. The people of the Ohio valley seem to be helpless in the grasp of the elements.

A BITTER FIGHT.
The opponents of compulsory vaccination in England are not by any means resting from their labors. A pamphlet which they have just published indicates that they are gaining in strength and determination. If one-half is true of the horrors with which this little book is filled, as the results of vaccination, JENNER's great discovery ought, in all consistency, to have depopulated the world some time ago. The society has made some wonderful discoveries about the condition of affairs in the United States. For instance, it is ascertained in this pamphlet with all solemnity that Chinese and other immigrants are compelled to undergo vaccination because their competition in the labor market is feared. The Anti-Compulsory Vaccination Society should understand that when the people of this country want to kill off their immigrants wholesale we are quite able to appoint

commissioners for administering strychnine or applying dynamite.

It also exhibits more zeal than logic in its tracing of the results of vaccination. When it concludes that the increase of certain hereditary diseases among infants and the increase in the victims of consumption are due to the ravages of vaccination it is time for some one to whisper in its ear that there is a possibility of mistaking a coincidence for a cause. But the best thing in the book, and the one thing that is deserving of unlimited praise, is the closing sentence: "The science which occupies itself with providing substitutes for municipal and personal cleanliness is foredoomed to failure."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A beautiful thought: "The sunbeam is composed of millions of minute rays; so home life must be constituted of little tendernesses, kindly looks, sweet laughter, loving words."

A booster in the love of telling of the many sections of the country that he had visited. A fellow at his elbow asked, "Have you ever been in Alaska?" "Oh, yes," said the booster; "I passed through there on the top of the stage coach about a year ago."

That Democratic feast, Friday, showed the party in the old Bay State to be united, aggressive, enthusiastic for its chosen leader in Massachusetts, and confident of a glorious national victory in November.

Brooklyn Eagle: "I'm glad to hear you have been so studious, Clarence." Said a Gothamite parent to his son; "if you keep it up you'll be a great man." "Is that the easiest way to become a great man?" "Yes; there's no royal road to success; every man must labor to achieve it." "I guess that's the way," said the precocious youngster, "but couldn't I get there quicker by marrying one of Gail's girls?"

It is now said that Bismarck gets "as drunk as a lord," which may explain his action on that Lasker resolution.

The ghostly superstitions of the South are numerous. It is impossible to get either a white or black man on the Southern sea coast to go out upon the beach during a storm at night. They see riding upon the white capped breakers which roll and splutter in upon the hard sand the ghostly forms of mariners who were lost at sea, with their shrouds flapping in the gale. Neither will they pass the corpse of the luckless sailor that drifts upon the beach, and frequent cases are known where even superstitious life-savers make a detour of at least a half mile to avoid the object.

Nebraska Capital: "Do you see that man there with the silk hat and the gold-headed cane?" "Yes; who is he?" "Everybody in town knows him. When he came here six years ago people said, 'He is a lawyer and a poor as a church mouse.' "Well, what of it?" "They all know it now."

A San Francisco paper says: It is not a comfortable reflection that there are probably many cases of incipient leprosy among Chinamen in the city engaged as servants or washing the clothes of our citizens.

Less than 20,000 people participated in the national pilgrimage at Rome, whereas 100,000 were expected. How the beggars must have howled.

A young lawyer in California felt good over winning his first case and especially because his client, an old man, had kept "cool on the stand." "That only cost me \$100," subsequently said the client to his lawyer, "and the jury took it. I took the judge out for a drink, and gave him \$50. That's why I was so cool in court." Then the young attorney didn't think he had been so very smart.

Pleasure: London papers are full of accounts of how sly snail felt. This cat, sometimes called Tomkat, was probably hit on the back fence by a flying brick, and fell into the yard alley. The fall of snail was painfully impressed the cabinet, despatches say.

N. Y. Sun: For thirty-three years the Maine prohibitionists have been trying to suppress the liquor traffic. They have got almost everything they have asked of the Legislature, and yet every defense of the system that they make sounds like a confession of failure.

Chicago and St. Louis are making a hot fight to secure the National Democratic Convention. Why not compromise on Boston?

One of the Fall River mills by starting up five minutes ahead of time gains 450 minutes or nearly eight hours a day, as it has about 950 operatives.

Dr. L. says American women need sunshine and not paint and powder to improve their complexions.

The oyster-packing business in Baltimore, Md., employs about sixty-five firms. The largest raw house in the city opens 11,000 bushels per day. The aggregate product of all the packers is \$14,000,000 a year. From 20,000 to 25,000 men and women are employed in shucking, and the women are said to be expert stuckers and to earn from \$2 to \$3 per day.

When General Butler emerged from a Brooklyn court on Tuesday he was given three rousing cheers by the crowd which had gathered to get a glimpse of him.

New York Herald: Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, ex-governor expatriating at Harvard on the achromatic microscope, conveys the idea that his powers might be so enlarged as to enable Lozan to see his chances for a nomination at Chicago.

It isn't safe to tell all you know in prayer meeting. A Kentuckian who was converted confessed to robbing a man of \$300. The next day he went and paid it with twenty years' interest, but he is in jail all the same.

Brooklyn Eagle: "Annanias lived a long while ago, didn't he?" questioned a Sunday school lad as he trotted along by the side of his teacher. "A very long while ago," was the answer. "What I guess Chicago must be an ancient city." "What makes you think so?" "I heard father say that Annanias was a reporter for a Chicago newspaper."

N. Y. Sun: As the Great Conde slept before the battle of Rocor, so William H. Chandler sleeps, as it were, before the battle of Chicago. When he wakes, there will be a disturbance.

On account of several recent cases of death in England among children who had been fed on cod-liver oil, a physician states in the British Medical Journal that infants under six or eight months should be fed with nothing whatever but milk.

New Orleans expects over 100,000 visitors to its Mardi Gras.

It is very common in China for an official who has been offending the powers that be to beg that his head may be cut off. Now if some American politicians could be disposed of in the same manner, what a boon business would have.

Exciting local in an Indiana paper: The P. M. at this place had a tooth pulled last Tuesday.

The Chicago News thinks that railroad companies are becoming so particular that a conductor hardly pays up more than 200 per cent. of his salary.

Exchange: "I have more trouble than any living man, or dead one, for that matter." "What's wrong now?" inquired a friend. "Why, you see, about two months ago I was trying to put a note in bank." "Yes." "Well, now I am trying to take it out. Just why should be trouble at both ends of such an affair I don't understand."

Society reporters in Kansas drink a peculiar brand of whiskey. One of them writes: The little form of little "Mrs. Con" was clothed in a tulle of autumn curls, which fell over her sloping shoulders in a manner most bewildering to behold. Her eyes reminded one of diamond springs sparkling in the shade of whispering willows. She was decidedly the finest type of beauty present.

TOWNSEND'S LETTER.

Quiet Charity by Vanderbilt and Gould.

Reminiscences of Some of the Best Known Mayors of New York City.

The Weather and the Men of the Metropolis.

New York, February 22.—Grateful people here are happy that the winter is almost through without any serious suffering. All last spring and summer, indeed for a year and a half back, trade has been somewhat dull, and some thought we would come to hard times in midwinter. The bears in the stock market did all they could to bring confidence, and the successive corpses of railroads and other enterprises lay out in the streets, inflamed their appetite for blood. Finally our few very rich men who had not been injured had to come to the support of the market. The second row of rich men had been already hurt. The tide of attack was rapidly coming around Gould and after him would have struck Vanderbilt. Our richest inheritor had to go to the support of our richest adventurer. If Gould had been overwhelmed Vanderbilt would have been next attacked. There is a certain sympathy all through the world, among the bears, which does not exist among the bulls. Men who have something are jealous of each other's reputed wealth, while men who want something rapidly unite. That is why such invasions as William the Conqueror and the Fates of Mahomed have succeeded. A common purpose animates the bears, while those possessed of something stand apart and do not assist each other.

Charity and the Weather.

Although February is almost here we have yet nearly two months of bad weather to anticipate. March is the worst month in New York, and a part of April is hardly better. At the beginning of Lent, which generally occurs in late winter or early spring, it is the fashion of the New York ladies to run off to Georgia or Florida, or even New Orleans and Texas, ostensibly to avoid the weather, really, perhaps, to have that winter holiday which is more necessary for our climate than summer rest. People with fair means in New York are giving less attention to speculation and more to prolonging life and getting joy out of it. New York men are as generous as any in the world. One reason why men have to work so hard and so long here is that they contribute to the necessities and pleasure of so many. William H. Vanderbilt, for example, paid more than \$100,000, it is understood, to build the Hotel Waldorf in New York, and some say that the officer who brought it over derived from his respectable commission, the basis of the means to go into business for himself. The sum of \$100,000, which is a large sum, is not a fortune, but a man who at the same time suppressed his name, Gould has also shown hospitality by subscribing to various funds, and when the yellow fever struck Memphis, Tenn., he sent word that he would pay all the bills, and so. This being the chief money center, it is the habit of the New York men to describe in necessity and ask for help. The newspapers, with all their feebleness and cross-purposes, have a charitable power, and if you will notice, whenever a newspaper proprietor sets to work to help a fellow creature, he is always coming much quicker than it is a private individual. The newspapers have never taken hold of the Bartoldi statue, and therefore the men, with all their power, and the senators and dietitians can outstep money by the few thousand dollars. When George Jones started a fund for General Grant he raised the whole of it almost in the twinkling of an eye. The newspapers are too cheap of kindness of this sort. I have never yet seen the name of any editor who systematically criticized any day and generation appended to any subscription list. The editors generally estimated to be worth from half a million to a million and a half, and no general charity carries their name. It is true that they give considerably through their columns and by publicity.

Money for Politics.

One way of raising money here is about election time, and it has often been complained of by New York men. The New York man of public spirit knows but one way to show his faith and sincerity, and that is by giving and lending. As our bankers and rich merchants and railroad magnates enter a little upon the borders of politics, they hasten to testify their faith by saying: "I will give five thousand dollars." The country politicians find out this willingness and hasten before elections to come to New York and open communications with rich men. One way of raising money here was through the October States. Indiana reluctantly abolished the October election, and when the Democrats systematically criticized any day and generation appended to any subscription list. The editors generally estimated to be worth from half a million to a million and a half, and no general charity carries their name. It is true that they give considerably through their columns and by publicity.

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